

MITCHELL'S FULL REPORT AGREES WITH FORECAST

Not Likely to Be Any Legislation
In Line With It This
Session.

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Senator Mitchell's sub-committee that visited Hawaii last summer on a trip of investigation, has completed its report, which will be submitted to the Senate now in a few days. An advance copy of the report enables me to start it today on the long journey by mail to Honolulu. The work has been done almost solely by Senator Mitchell, who has been working diligently on it ever since he came to Washington. Neither Senators Foster nor Burton have given it much attention, except that Senator Burton dissents on the labor question and favors the admission of Chinese laborers.

Many questions are dealt with and many radical recommendations made but it must be borne in mind that Congress is not likely to enact many, if any of them into law, certainly not at this session. The recommendations in full are given below:

First.—In the event of the failure of the local legislature of Hawaii—which convenes in February next, to provide by law for municipal, county, city and town organizations, or in the event of such action by the legislature and a successful veto by the executive, your committee earnestly recommends an amendment to the organic act providing directly for county and municipal organizations or otherwise making it imperative on the Territorial government to make such provision.

Second.—That Congress take immediate action suspending the power on the part of the local Territorial government of Hawaii to execute for the present any further lease or leases of either agricultural or non-agricultural lands in the Territory of Hawaii.

Third.—That the control, management and disposition of the public lands in Hawaii be transferred to the Department of the Interior of the United States, the same to be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to the same extent that they exercise jurisdiction and control of the public domain on the mainland.

Fourth.—That there be created by Congress an office to be designated as the office of the surveyor-general of the Territory of Hawaii. That the Surveyor-General be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such officer to have like jurisdiction and power as has the surveyor-general in the Territory of New Mexico and to receive the same salary, his office to be in the city of Honolulu, island of Oahu.

Fifth.—That two land districts be created in Hawaii, and two land offices be established therein, with a register and receiver for each, such registers and receivers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of said registers and receivers to receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. One of said districts to include the whole of the island of Hawaii alone, with the land office located at Hilo, on said island. The other land district to include all the other islands of the Territory, with the land office located at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu.

Sixth.—That the following provision be inserted in the organic act to act at the present session of Congress: "That the sum of \$15,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to examine into the laws of the Territory of Hawaii relating to public lands, including the selling, granting, leasing, and other disposition of the public domain, the granting of franchises concerning the same granted by the Hawaiian government since the date of annexation, and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to examine into all matters concerning agriculture and forestry, and public roads of said Territory, which duty shall be performed with all convenient speed, and each of said officers shall report to the President of the United States with recommendations upon the matters concerning which he is herein charged. The appropriation herein provided for shall be divided between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, as the necessities of the investigation of each shall demand."

Seventh.—That the land known as the Punchbowl lands be immediately withdrawn from further lease or sale and for such legislation as will give a preference right of purchase to the parties holding the sub-leases who have made valuable improvements, at such reasonable prices as may be fixed by a commission to be appointed by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior.

Eighth.—That similar action be had as in the Punchbowl lands supra, with reference to settlers on that certain parcel of land known as Auwalolimu.

Ninth.—That the organic act be so amended as to put an end to the present mode of filling vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

Tenth.—That the organic act be so amended as to permit a writ of error or appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States where the amount involved is of the value of \$5,000 or exceeds that amount, whether a Federal question is involved or not.

Eleventh.—The passage of Senate bill 2210, reported by Senator Foraker with amendment last session, and as it passed the Senate March 12, 1902, in regard to Hawaiian silver.

Twelfth.—That the general government assume control of the different harbors and light house establishments of the Territory, and assume the cost of the establishment and maintenance of the necessary light-houses and buoys, in the interest of commerce in the Territory.

Thirteenth.—That the general government take control and management of the various harbors in these islands and make the necessary appropriations for the improvement of harbors in Honolulu, Pearl Harbor, the harbor at Hilo and other minor harbors on the islands.

Fourteenth.—That a sufficient appropriation be made by Congress to deepen and widen the channel leading to the harbor at Honolulu.

Fifteenth.—That Congress provide for the survey and estimates for the construction of a breakwater from the ocean, along Blonde Reef, to Coconut Island, for the protection of the harbor at Hilo, Hawaii; and that Congress make an appropriation in pursuance of such survey and estimate for the construction of such breakwater for the protection of such harbor.

Sixteenth.—That Congress make an appropriation for the construction of a public building at Honolulu, sufficient to accommodate the Federal Court, the postoffice, the custom house, and the office of the U. S. district attorney, U. S. collector, the U. S. surveyor-general, the register and receiver of the land office, the U. S. marshal, and other Federal officers.

Seventeenth.—That Congress make an appropriation of not less than \$100,000 for the construction of a Federal building for the use of the Federal court, customs house, postoffice and other Federal offices at Hilo, island of Hawaii.

Eighteenth.—That Congress appropriate \$75,000 for improvements at the quarantine station near Honolulu and provide at an early date for the purchase of a site and the establishment of a quarantine station at Hilo, on the island of Hawaii.

Nineteenth.—The passage of the bill to pay in part judgments rendered under the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory in 1899 and 1900, and in authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for the payment of the remaining claims as reported to the Senate July 1, 1902, by Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

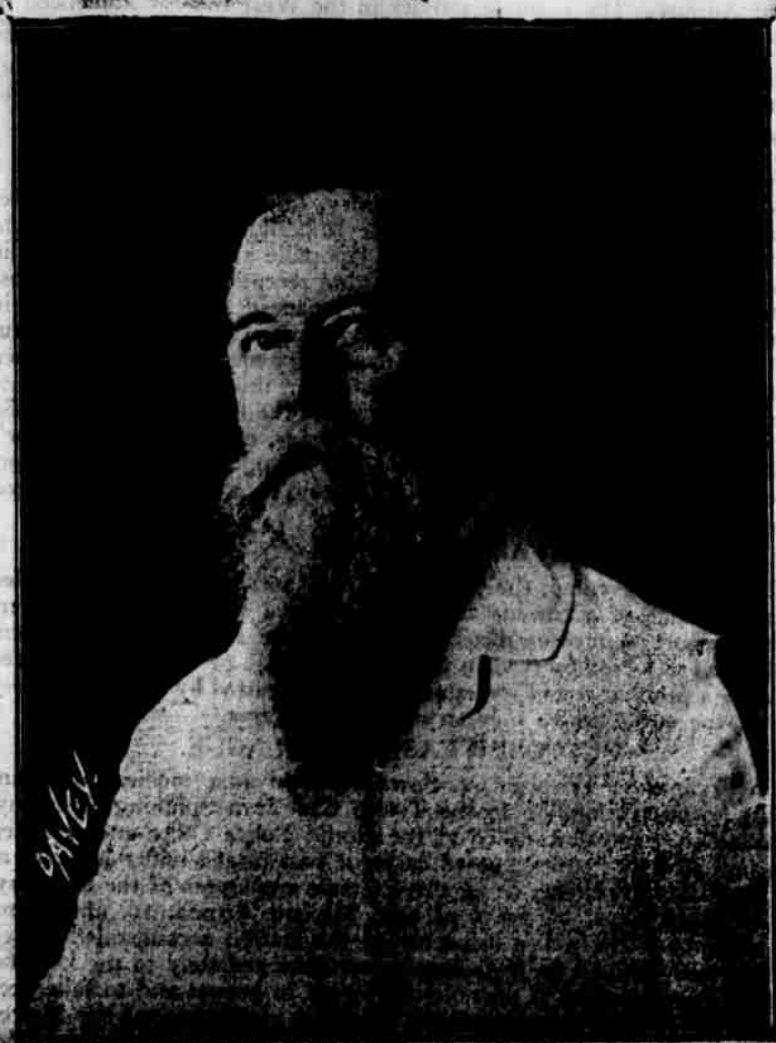
Twentieth.—The passage of the bill H. R. 11997, first session 57th Congress, relating to the Kohala ditch enterprise on the island of Hawaii, with an amendment now pending in the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, presented by Mr. Mitchell to the Senate June 9, 1902, and referred to that committee.

Twenty-first.—That the management, control and expense of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai be by law transferred from the Territorial government to the Government of the United States, and placed under control of the Treasury Department, in charge of the Marine Hospital.

Twenty-second.—That the Territory now occupied as a leper settlement on the island of Molokai be declared a site of a leprosy for the care, protection and subsistence of lepers from the Territory of Hawaii and from the mainland of the United States.

MAINLAND GOVERNOR

Mitchell's Bill Opens the Way for
One in Future—Measure to
Radically Amend the Organic
Act.



SENATOR MITCHELL.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Senator Mitchell has introduced a bill reorganizing the Territory of Hawaii, making the municipal clause of the Organic Act mandatory and amending the clause relating to the Executive so as to permit the appointment of a Governor from the mainland.

Twenty-third.—Favorable consideration by Congress of the claim of the late Queen Liliuokalani, now a loyal private citizen of the United States, with a recommendation that such reasonable provision be made for her, by a direct appropriation from the National Treasury, as the facts presented by this report seem to justify.

Twenty-fourth.—That a bounty of four cents a pound for all coffee produced in the Territory for the ensuing ten years be authorized to be paid to the producers of such coffee during the next ten years.

Twenty-fifth.—That section 80 of the organic act be so amended that the governor may suspend any officer for any malfeasance in office without the consent of the Senate until the next succeeding session of the Senate, and until such Senate disapproves of such suspension, and may appoint a person to fill the office in question pro tem until the matter of removal of the suspended officer is settled.

Twenty-sixth.—That provision be made by Congress for the maintenance of an expert forester in the Territory for a sufficient time to enable him in co-operation with the Territorial government, to organize and establish a system for the management, conservation and development of Hawaiian forests.

Twenty-seventh.—That Congress provide by law for the appointment of a commission of three members of the bar, one of whom shall be a resident of the Territory of Hawaii for at least three years, to revise the laws, civil and penal, of the Territory; and to prepare a civil and criminal code for the Territory of Hawaii, and that an appropriation of \$12,000 be made for this purpose.

CONCLUSIONS.

The recommendations given above, follow a lengthy report of many pages, reviewing the evidence. This report shows that the chief fault found with the government of the territory on general principles is that it is too centralized. The Senators came away convinced that a more republican form of government should be attempted. That is one reason why they are in favor of municipal governments. The Senators report that they found very satisfactory conditions prevailing among the employees on the sugar plantations. They were well cared for and contented. The Senators also found that unskilled laborers were receiving from 30 per cent to 40 per cent more than was paid for similar work four years ago. They say the prevailing wages to field laborers are from \$16 to \$20 a month, rent of houses, and fuel and medical attendance thrown in.

Following is an abstract of the report on different topics: First, on the question of public lands, the Senators say that after very exhaustive examination of witnesses, the committee recommends that the wholesale leasing of lands not classed as agricultural for long terms of from ten to twenty-one years at low rentals, should be immediately suspended by act of Congress, and that leases of agricultural lands for any term should be also suspended; and all such lands be held for homesteaders on reasonable terms, corresponding in principle to the homestead rights on the mainland. It is also recommended that

(Continued on page 6.)

RECIPROCITY IS REPORTED WITH AN AMENDMENT

There Must Be No Further Re-
duction in the Present Tariff
On Sugar.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report the Cuban reciprocity treaty to the Senate amended so as to guarantee against a further reduction of the sugar tariff.

Beresford for Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Speaking of the Venezuelan issue Lord Charles Beresford expresses satisfaction at the manner in which a settlement is to be reached. The affair, he says, has taught his government a lesson—that it must never try its hand again at such a game without the partnership of the United States. "I do not say a word against Germany," he adds, "but I think it would be to England's advantage to say, 'We support the Monroe doctrine and are ready to fight for it.'"

Warning to Venezuelans.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 15.—There are renewed labor troubles here and the prefect of the city has been warned by the captain of the British cruiser Terrible that he will hold him personally responsible if any harm comes to Germans, Italians or British who are in his jurisdiction.

Germans Shell a Fort

PUERTO CABELLO, Jan. 15.—A German cruiser today fired a shell at one of the forts, which was being manned. No damage was done.

Marconi's Message Rates.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Marconi will send trans-Atlantic messages at ten cents a word as soon as his installations are made and predicts that the rate will be lowered to one cent within two years.

Crocker's State Plans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Richard Crocker arrived yesterday. He expects to effect a Tammany organization throughout New York state in time for the presidential election.

English Coal Goes Up.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The price of coal has been advanced twelve cents per ton, the raise being due to severe weather and an increased American demand.

Change of Transport Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Secretary Root has abandoned his plan to dispose of the army transports by lease or otherwise.

Prize Fight Fatality.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Frank McConnell was probably fatally injured in a prize fight with Spider Welch.

Afternoon Cablegrams of the Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 15.—Gonzales, the editor of a paper published here, called The State, was shot and fatally wounded this morning by Lieutenant Governor Tillman, a relative of Senator Tillman. The difficulties leading up to the shooting grew out of politics, and political differences. There is much talk of lynching Tillman. The greatest excitement prevails.

COAL REBATE BILL SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The President has signed the act providing for a coal rebate. The act provides that there shall be a rebate on coal imported from foreign countries, equal to the amount of the tariff on coal. It puts coal on the free list, and will do much to relieve the famine.

CARDINAL DEAD.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Cardinal Parocchi, who was considered by many as the probable successor of Pope Leo XIII, is dead.

\$73,000,000 APPROPRIATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The House has passed the Army appropriation bill. It appropriates the sum of \$73,000,000 for army purposes.

THOUSANDS SUFFERING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 15.—Business in many places is at a standstill owing to the lack of coal for fuel. Thousands of unemployed in this city are suffering from cold and exposure and are unable to get any coal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The coal situation has resulted in the congestion of hundreds of loaded cars at the various railroad centers. This further delays shipments. The tendency of prices is still further upward.

AFRICA POURS OUT HER GOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—An agreement has been made whereby South African interests will make a war contribution of a hundred and fifty million pounds sterling. The payments are to be made in three installments. This is the share which the mine owners are to pay of the tremendous expenses of the recent Boer war. It is but a small part of the vast outlay by the British government during the recent struggle with the Boers.